Base-Ball Men as Artillerymen.

Base-Ball Men as Artillerymen.
Said an artillery officer to me recently: "I think the popular craze for base-ball is likely to show good results in case this country should be involved in war again. The players learn to calculate with infinity nicety the striking point of the sphere. The artilleryman at his piece is required to do work of much the same sort with his eyes. So when the artillery arm of the army has to be recruited, in case of war, I have no doubt that the base-ball player will show special aptitude and eye training for the service of artillery."—
Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Deaf for a Year

Hearing Restored and Catarrh Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Distinguish No Sound.

Iwas intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I be gan taking it without expecting much help. To my surprise and great Joy I found when I had taken three hottles that my hearing was returning. I kept to taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Till I had taken three more, when I stopped. It is now over a year, and I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a very remarkable ease." Hemman Hicks, 30 Carter St. Hood's Pills.—For the liver and bowels, act asily yet promptly and efficiently. Price 25c.

## "German \*Syrup" Martinsville, N. I., Methodist Par-

sonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot mess, made up of the boatswain, gunner, and salimaker. This last mess has the say now what remedy he prescribed —I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent, help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New

Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90. Romedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

"All she lacks of beauty a little plumpness."

This is a frequent thought, and a wholesome one.

All of a baby's beauty is due to fat, and nearly all of a woman's - we know it as curves and dimples.

What plumpness has to do with health is told in a little book on CAREFUL LIVING; sent

Would you rather be healthy or beautiful? "Both" is the proper answer.

Scorr & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver all—all druggists everywhere do. 31.

There May Be OTHER GOOD BUT THERE IS NO OTHER THAT WILL CURE A COUGH AS QUICKLY

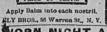
AND EFFECTUALLY AS DR. WHITE'S

PULMONARIA.

This great remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases of consumption, and brought joy and sunshine to many a home. It has cured others, why not you? It is entirely harmiess, and pleasant to take, and larger bottles for the price than any other, and every bottle warranted.







WORN NICHT AND DAY I SENSON DE LA COMPANSION ELASTIC TRUSS Perfect COMPOST,

A SPIRE mas 100 PER CENT and win 9748 CARE Prison and Medicine my Cornels, Balls, Frankes and Medicine and Me

A WARSHIP'S STORES. PROVISIONS CARRIED BY AN

A Year's Supplies for 200 Men-Daily Issuance of Rations-The Offi-

cers' Allowance—A Ward-room Mess, Telling how the United States cruiser Concord was supplied with stores at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the New York

The Concord carries about 190 men. The following is one year's allowance for 200 men, with the day periods for issuing. These figures are ten rations in excess of what the Concord is entitled to for one year. Multiplying these figures by three will give very nearly the quan-tities of the Concord's allowance for the full cruise. The figures for one year

full craise. The ligures for one year are:

Biscuit, 63,875 pounds, rations issued daily; biscuit (with flour, 38,400 pounds, issued four times a week; cornment, 10,490 pounds, issued weekly; oxfameat, 10,490 pounds, issued weekly; rye flour or hominy (either), 10,400 pounds, issued weekly; wheat flour, 10,400 pounds, issued weekly; wheat flour, 10,400 pounds, issued twice a week; beam, 1300 gallons, issued twice a week; beam, 1300 gallons, issued twice a week; peax, 350 gallons, issued weekly; sat boef, 10,400 pounds, issued weekly; firls fruit, 2800 pounds, issued twice a week; butter, 3300 pounds, issued three times a week; butter, 3300 pounds, issued twice weekly; canned meat, 15,000 pounds, issued tweekly; canned meat, 15,000 pounds, issued twice a week; ham or bacon (either), 7300 pounds, issued twice a week; ham or bacon (either), 7300 pounds, issued twice a week; such weekly; coffee, 3200 pounds, issued twice a week; moinses, 650 gallons, issued twice a week weekly; canned vegetables, 7810 pounds, issued twice a week

are comprised all cannel goods, with the one exception of asparagus. The navy ration is rated at thirty cents per day. It can readily be seen how contractors can furnish tons upon tons of stores and figure a profit out of a few cents on each ration, which in the end foots up hand-

The officers about 1 the war ships take in lieu of the ship's ration the allowance officers aboar I the war ships take of thirty cents a day and mess them-selves. A wardroom mess comprising twenty officers is able to live well at a cost of from \$30 to \$35 per officer per month. Each officer's mess is allowed a cook and a steward and about two ward-room boys to every five officers. The room boys to every five officers. The servants of a mess turn in their ration money to the mess and are fed by the officers.

The commanding officer of a vessel lives by himself. He is allowed a cook, the three servants messing out of his stores and turning over to him their ration money. If a ship is a flagship, and consequently carries an Admiral, this officer also has his three servants. Very often the Admiral and Cantain of Very often the Admiral and Captain of the vessel mess together. The Admir-al's staff usually messes in the ward-room. In addition, there is a junior officer's mess, made up of all officers below the rank of Lieutenant (junior Very often the Admiral and Captain of

mess, made up of the boatswain, gunner, and sailmaker. This last mess has the allowance of a cook and waiter. Below the warrant officers' mess comes the chief petty officers' mess, the band mess, the messes of the marine guard, and the gun messes of the crew. It is customary a the different messes for every man to put into a mess fund at least \$1 per month. In a mess of a dozen men this mess fund allows of an occasional extra bag of potatoes or box of fruit when in port. Then again each mess is allowed to stop one ration for every four men and draw the money for the mess fund. This commutation of rations is not a right the men can claim, but it may be

authorized by written orders from the commanding officer to the Paymaster of the ship. The commutation is allowed for the sole purpose of affording a means of adding to and increasing the variety of the food provided by the Government.

The allowance of stores for the Concord is about one-half that allowed the cruiser Chicago, and about one-third of what the big armored cruiser New York will carry when in commission. The rations schedule allowed the United States Navy to-day is deemed one of the splendid features of the service. The days of "salt horse," "hard tack," and bad water are days of the past. On all the new ships the water is condensed on pour of the same provides the same of the past. how salps the water is condensed on board. Only a small reserve supply is carried in tanks. Since the present ra-tion schedule was authorized there has been no difficulty experienced in enlist-ing men. The real trouble is that the limit fixed by law is too small to accom-modate all the seamon anxious to schict modate all the scamen anxious to enlist.

The present navy ration was authorized in the Revenue Marine Service during the present year. Reports from various vessels of the service declare that it is vessels of the service declared and making the crews far more contented and

The purchase of rations for the navy is controled by the Paymaster-General, acting under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. The central buying point in New York is situated in the Stewart Building. The sunglies for the Parakits In New York is situated in the Sceware Building. The supplies for the Brooklyn Navy Yard are mostly furnished by New York firms. Contracts are let on bids, the periods for which supplies are to be furnished being specified in the con-

All food stores are subjected to a rigid crutiny, and under the system of in scientify, and thater the system of inspec-tion in vogue it is not an easy matter for spoiled or injured food to get aboard ship. The storerooms in the vessels are carefully constructed, and every pre-caution is taken to keep supplies in first-class condition throughout the duration of a cruise.

Hot Balls From the Monument's Top.

Just after the completion of the Washington Monument a favorite experiment was to beguile some conceited ball-tosser out to the monument and permit him to cry and catch a baseball let fall from the top. At one time or another 100 of them have tried and failed. Gravitation is too much for the mau of bars and bases. By the time it reaches the ground the sphere is going at the rate of over 500 feet a second, which is a trifle too abrupt for the dalliance of an ordinary man.— Kansas Oitu Times.

Making Harns

This silver-throated instrument, for many centuries the royal one, and which This silver-throated instrument, for many centuries the royal one, and which has come down to us practically in the same shape which the ancient Goths had given to their harps as their warriors swept down upon the domains of the Roman eagle, has of late again become the fashion, and the demand for it is increasing day by day. As to its sonorousness there is no doubt, but there are two difficulties in the way of its popular success, viz. The great expense and the difficulty of playing it. A fine harp made from an artistic drawing and with pretty carvings, having six octaves of compass and pedals as well, will cost from \$800 to \$1000—hence is as expensive as a piano. But then it is really a work of art. The column handsomely carved and gilt, bent so that the strings work of art. The column handsomely carved and gilt, bent so that the strings—all drawing the same way—will not make it deviate, is alone a job. The great difficulty, though, in the correct building of a harp is the connection of the pedals with the respective strings in each octave, lowering or heightening the tone. The neck of the harp, too, is required to be of extraordinary strength. quired to be of extraordinary strength. Hence it is made up of ten layers of wood, each of different grain and all glued togother. Some harps have been made here in Chicago during the last few years which are considered the across of purfection, and elegance here. nome of perfection and elegance competent judges. — Chicago Herald. His Habits Betrayed Him.

A theft has just been brought home to a man by means of an egg. Some days ago, M. Douet, pottery manufac-arer, living in the Rue Goudou, Paris, was disagreeably suprised on returning from the theatre with his family to find that his house had been ransacked, almost all the furniture destroyed, and a sum of \$1200 in gold and notes stolen. The next morning he put M. Siadoux Commissary of Police, in possession of these facts, who thereupon proceeded to these facts, who thereupon proceeded to the spot and opened an inquiry. In the course of his search he found a broken egg, from which the white only appeared to have been sucked. He brought the circumstance to the notice of M. Done who then remembered that a carter named Delbars, who he had dismissed for dirty habits, was accustomed to eat eggs in this way. They arrested him along with his brother. When questioned as to how and where they had spent their time on the night of the robbery, they were embarrassed, and finally confessed that they had broken into M. Douet's house for motives of revenge. - Galij nani Messenger.

A Soldier Who Never Made an Enemy Von Moltke's grave face, says Lord Wolseley in the United Service Magazine, was a curious study. There was not a hair upon it and its wrinkles seemed, indeed, too deep and close together to admit of beard or whisker growing there. A self-contained man, with a heart full of sentiment and of chivalry! heart full of sentiment and of chivalry! Deeply imbued with religious feeling and a childlike faith in his Maker, he believed that God daily interposed in the affairs of those who prayed for help. Neat in his dress and proud of the uniform he was privileged to wear, he yet hated the feathers and even the small amount of gaudy glitter which relieves the plainness of the simple and inexpensive Prussian full dress. He is said never to have made a personal enemy. never to have made a personal enemy If this be true it is indeed most extraor dinary, considering the number of fools and small minded men in and out of office whom a General in his position has to deal with.

#### Around the World.

There are eleven hundred steamers traversing the four great ocean routes. The first is that across the Atlantic, another by Suez to India, China and Australia. To go around the world that way takes eighty to ninety days and covers twenty-three thousand miles passage money is \$1000, and the eler who wishes to go in comfort and case should have another \$1000 with him. Another sea route described is that by which you start from San Francisco and sail around the American con tinent to New York. The journey is sixtee: thousand five hundred miles long, it takes one hundred days to cover tong, it takes one nundred days to cover it, and the fare is about the same as that around the world. To go around the Cape of Good Hope to Australia and back around Cape Horn is about twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty miles and can be covered in eighty-one days. The cest is only \$750.—London Tit-Bits.

#### Disciplining a Tribe.

The Sultan of Morocco has been emptying the vials of his wrath upon the Beni M'Tir tribe, who had declined to pay tribute. After punishing them se verely in a sharp battle, about one hunmodate all the seamen anxious to enlist. Recruiting officers declare that if the law permitted it, 20,000 mer could be as readily enlisted for the navy as are the \$250 men now allowed.

In the matter of rations the bluejacket fares much better than the United States soldier. Despite the efforts made to increase the army ration it still remains valued at about twelve cents per day. The present navy ration was authorized in the Revenue Marine Service during the nresent year. Reports from various the resent of the recomposition of the resent was a send their children. The bade them return to their homes and send their husbands into camp. He comforted their husbands into camp. He comforted them with the assuranc that if their tribe obeyed him and refrained from highway robbery he would not attack them again -Boston Transcript.

A Problem for the Electricians.

The electrical engineers who are working on the plans for lighting the World's Fair buildings have a task of unequaled magnitude before them. The illumination of the fine arts building, for nstance, will require no less than 15. 000 incandescent lamps. This will unquestionably be a larger incandescent installation than any hitherto attempted and will present a very pretty problem in distribution. The more one hears of the World's Fair the more one is inclined to screed with Sir Hear World. clined to agreed with Sir Henry Wood that at all points it will excel in magni-tude all of the great expositions that have been held.—Picayune.

Unique Method of Avoiding Contagion. A unique method of avoiding contag-ion from the handling of books is in use in the Public Library of Chicago. By an arrangement with the Board of Health every case of contagious disease occurring in the city is immediately reported to the librarian, and if it happens that any books from the library are in the possession of the afflicted family messengers from the library are at once sent for them. The books are then thoroughly fumigated, and, in cases of mallion, destroyed, Batter Terresisted. smallpox, destroyed .- Boston Transcript.

### AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN,

TURNIPS FOR FREDING Turnips, as all other roots used for feeding, contain more water than any other kind of cattle feed. The proportion of water varies from eighty-seven tion of water varies from eighty-seven to ninety-one per cent, and on this ac-count they are wholly digestible and as-sist in the digestion of dry food. But if the roots are cooked the proportion of water is increased and the feeding value is somewhat diminished. There is no necessity for the cooking as the complete necessity for the cooking as the complete digestibility of them makes them suf-ficiently nutritious and healthful in their uatural condition .- New York Ti

To go into forests and remove the fallen leaves for bedding for stock, or to rot down for manure, is often advised, but it is the surest way to make the trees unthrifty if not to destroy them. Where the trees are close are proposed. the trees are close enough to keep the wind from blowing through them fallen wind from blowing through them fallen leaves cover the ground pretty evenly. The roots of trees thus annually mulched come near the surface, but the covering of leaves protects them from freezing. The leaves are of themselves worth so little to rot down as manure that it does not pay to gather them except when bedding is scarce.—Boston Cultivator.

As the time for winter weather approaches, plows, harrows, and all other implements used in summer should be put under shelter. A tool-house, easy of access, and with only an earthen floor, for storing reapers, mowers, drills and harvesting machinery, more than pays its cost. Wheeled implements are best with the wheels resting on earth. On a plank floor they will dry out during the winter so that their tires will be loose in spring. The building should be high enough to hang up a part of the implements, or have a scaffold floor over part of it for the purpose of storing them. ments, or have a scaffold floor over part of it for the purpose of storing them. -

#### ENSILAGE FOR HORSES.

Does ensilage disagree with horses? There is so much conflicting testimony on this point, that it is high time some of the experiment stations should take the matter in hand, either to determine by experiment what its effect will be, or accumulate all the evidence that is to by experiment what its effect will be, or to accumulate all the evidence that is to be obtained. For our part we can not see how it is possible for ensilage, prop-erly made, to injure horses. We can see how green corn ensilage sour and imma-ture may create gas in the horse's bowels, and thus give him that colic that he is always which to under the slightest always ubject to under the slightest provocation, but if the corn is cut when sufficiently matured to make what is known as sweet enslage, we can not see how it can injure either the horse or the mare in fall.—American Dairyman.

#### OVERGROWN HOOFS

When horses or cattle are long confined in stables or small yards, where but little exercise is permitted, the hoofs grow to such length that the poor brutes become lame and crippled. In freedom, nature keeps these parts of animals rasped down by exercise, indicating just what should be done when excessive overgrowth of hoofs occur. Vicious bulls often become crippied by overgrown claws from close confinement. In binding animals to have the hoofs pared, too much care cannot be taken in making them doubly secure, for if once released by struggling it will be difficult to firmly secure them. To the strong oversown. secure them. To the strong overpower ing hand of man all animals readily sul mit, but to the vacillating seldom.

Many unsafe and vicious animals are the
result of lack of firm but kind management .- American Agriculturist

#### SQUASHVINE BORER.

Many thousands of farmers and gardeners have been seeking for years to find something that will effectually prevent the attacks of the squashvine borer, and without finding it. The line of search has always been—and very properly too—in the direction of preventives, for it is very difficult to discover the borers until the vines wilt, this indicating their presence, but this indicating their presence, but this indicating their presence, but the this indicating their presence, but the warning comes too late to save the vines. As the little moths look so much like transparent-winged wasps that few per-sons except entomologists would recog-nize them, even if ever so abundant; nize them, even if ever so abundant; consequently, practical remedies must take the form of some offensive substance that will repel the moths and prevent the females depositing their eggs on the vines. The best thing we have found for this is coal tar, either mixed with plaster or ashes and worked over until the mixture is brittle enough to be freely scattered about the hill and close to the stem of the young vines. The season or as soon as the vines have made a growth of one or two feet, and then renewed often enough to preserve the fumes of the tar about the hill. Other offensive odors may repel or drive away the moths as well as those of tar, but we have not found any quite as effectual.— American Agriculturist.

After a heavy rain when carriage roads are covered with two or three inches (more or less) of partly liquid mud, a buggy may be driven for miles with such care as to receive very little of it except what adheres to the rims of the wheels. Or a mud pool extending the whole breath of the road may have to be passed and would spoil the new varnish of the vahicle unless the driver has learned by trial how fast he must drive for the occasion. We have seen careful driving trial how lass he cocasion. We have seen careful driving over a certain road with scarcely any defacement, and again heedless driving over the same line with formidable damage. If the horse is driven on a mud will adhere to the rim of the who and will adhere to the rin of the wheels and be carried up by them as they revolve. Its weight will cause it to drop on the spokes and hub, and these in a short time will be covered with it is one adhering mass. But drive a little taster, on a slow or moderate trot, four and a half or five miles an hour, and then the mud which is carried up on the rim of the wheels will not drop, for the increased

six or seven miles an hour this increased velocity will send the mud off and all parts of the vehicle will receive a copious plastering. At a speed of eight or nine miles it will be shot as high as the top of the cover and the driver will be liable to cover and the driver will be liable. to receive a liberal share. - Country Gentleman,

Before going into the winter quarters the chickens should all be turned out of the poultry house and a thorough clean-ing and renovating of the place should be attempted. It is in the winter time that eggs bring their high prices, and the fowls that can be induced to lay heavily then will be more than profitable. They can only do this, however, where clean, sanitary poultry houses see fitted up for their comfort. Fall cleaning of the house is more essential than the spring, for the fifth and dirt that are left in the house in the winter must be shut up in tight places so that it will tend to breed disease. Worms, maggots and lice will thrive in this fifth, which is kept warmer than the outside are be attempted. It is in the winter time is kept warmer than the outside air. They will soon swarm about the interior in great numbers, and naturally worry the life out of the chickens. In addithe life out of the chickens. In addition to this, the chickens will have to breathe the foul air that emanates from the gases of the filth. This alone is sufficient to cause sickness and death. A thorough renovation of the house, outside and inside, should be made. Everything should be taken out, and the rest calling sides and flower that.

roof, ceiling, sides and floor should be swept and then washed and scrubbed. There is nothing like thorough scrubbing with sone and water to make the boards clean and healthful. Then let the place be aired for a day, and, meanwhile, wash and scrub the feed boxes, the nest boxes, the roosting sticks and overftling that was taken out. After this go into the house again and whitewash all of the was taken out. After this go into the house again and whitewash all of the wood work. Do not be afraid of the whitewash but the whitewash, but throw it on thickly, especially in the cracks and holes where lice and insects may be lodging. In fact all of the woodwork is thus washed except the roosting-poles, which are scrubbed with boiling water and then treated with kerosene oil. These should be drenched with oil afterward about once a month, and then no diseaso can very well attack the chickens. The red mites are often very troublesome in the winter, but this treatment will keep them away. The house outside should be in-spected carefully, and every crack through which snow or wind could come in must be stopped up. Have no wind draughts blowing on the chickens, but have good ventilation. If such housecleaning is given every fall one may depend upon it that he will have more eggs and healthier fowls in the winter.—Indiana Furmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

After the holidays are well over the market for incubator chickens begins. Fatten hogs early before the severe

weather makes them eat a third more The yolk is absorbed by the chick before coming from the shell, so that warmth and sleep are just what are needed most for the first twenty-four hours.

Clean wheat or rye straw is a good material in which to pack dressed poul-try. It is important with dressed poul-try to have all of the animal heat cooled out before packing to ship.

In case of a tenant farmer who pur-chased fodder and grain and fed it on the farm, it was held that the manure made in consequence belonged to the tenant, who was at liberty to remove it from the farm.

A horse whose legs are too long is weak and apt to have strains and spavins. A horse whose legs are too short is a slow animal and liable to disease of the lungs. See to it that your horse has legs that are the right length. Breed for that.

Ducks are growing in popularity among our farmers, some keeping fewer chickens and increasing the number of ducks. Rightly managed the duck is a wonderful fowl, one that makes for the farmer a good deal more than he feeds

There is a great deal of courage as well as good judgement needed to prune and thin out trees at the proper time so that they will have room to grow systemat-ically and not interfere with the light and air where needed, and may not intercept some beautiful view. The milk tester is the best detective on

earth for picking out the poor cows; four per cent. of butter fat should be the min-

ment of all the dairy animals in the country for one decade would go far towards liquidating the national debt. If one doubts it let him increase the value of all such animals in the United States by only three dollars each, and see what it would come to!

It isn't new varieties of stock on the farm that are needed half as much as a arm that are needed half as much as a new variety of attention to stock wants, in order to get a profit from them. Cattle are kept primarily for profit. One can make them pets and playthings in a measure, but profit must be the ultimate purpose with the man who needs profits.

A. I. Root, in a private talk, once raised the question of using excluder using excluder zinc between the top bars. Now that thick top bars seem to be taking the place of honey boards, and yet queen excluders are used for extracting honey, might it not be a good plan to com-bine in some way top bars and exclud-

Roots and clover hay are a combination that give excellent results as food for cows, and contain many elements, especi-ally mineral matter, that are in but small proportion in grains, though roots abound more largely in starch. Clover is rich in nitroges and mineral matter, while the succulent roots promote digestion. Feed your striw systematically in con

mud which is carried up on the rim of the wheels will not drep, for the increased circular motion now given to them will impart enough centritugal force to hold mud to the wheel. The rim is the only part that will be muddy. The spokes and hub will be clear. The writer has successfully practiced this course more than fifty years. But if the herse is driven

POULTRY HOUSE CLEANING.

Beaten Only by Methuselah.

Henry Jenkins, of Bolton, Lancashire, Ijigland, lived to be 169 years old. Mrs. Anna Saville, a writer of Jenkins' time, has the following in her account of him: "I questioned him about his age. He said he was 162 or 163. I asked him what public event he could language remember. 162 or 163. I asked him what public event he could longest remember. He said the battle of Flodden Field, when Henry VIII. was King. He said he was then between 10 and 12 years of age, and was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows, but that a bigger boy was sent to the army with him." All this agrees with the history of that time, bows and arrows being then in use. The battle of Flodden Field was fought Sept. 9, 1513, and Henry Jonkins was then a boy between 10 and 12 years of age. boy between 10 and 12 years of age, died Dec. 9, 1969, so that he must have lived at least 109 years, sixteen year longer than old Parr, who was born in Shropshire in 1483, and died in 1635. If this account of the ago of Jenkins is reliable, he lived longer than any other man in the known world, except Methuselah, concerning whose age there has been much dis-Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, clean ing the system effectually, but it is not a cureall and makes no pretensions that every bottle

The First English clock was made in

Thousands of cases of female diseases have been treated by Mrs. Pinkham, and every fact recorded. Those records are available to suf-Those records are ava-nea, private correspon

Two centuries and seven different mer

Beware of Clutments for Cutarrh Tha Contain Mercury, As mercury will surely destroy the sense of contain Alexeury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfers. Such articles should never he used extent the surfer of the surfer of

that her health was sustained by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Missouri cherry trees are flowering for the

Don't Let Them Bie.

Many children die annually with croup that might be saved if Dr. Howsie's Certain Croup Oure was promptly administered. Remember R. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 30 cts. Address A. P. Howsie, Barlaio, N. Y.

FITS stouped free by DR, KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER, No fits after first day's use, Marvelous ourse. Treatise and St trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-

A feeling of duliness, languor, and depression means that your liver isn't doing its part. That means impure blood, to begin with, and all kinds of ailments in the

But you can stop them in advance. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, and rouses every orriches the blood, and rouses every organ into healthy action. It prevents and cures all diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases — oven Consumption (or Lung-scrofula), in its earlier stages, all yield to it.

The makers of the "Discovery" claim for it only what it will do. They guarantee that it will do it. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, they'll return the money. Nothing else that claims to purify the blood is sold in this way; which proves no matter what the blood is sold in this way; which proves, no matter what dealers may offer, that nothing else can be "just as good." Therefore, don't accept a substitute.

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Nothing On Earth Will

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

EVERY MOTHER

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# Quit Everything Else.

S. S., is the only permanent cure for contagious blood Taint Old chronic cases that physicians declare incurable; are cured in every instance where S. S. S., has had a fair

I honestly believe that S. S. S., saved my life. I was afflicted with the very worst type of contagious blood poison and was almost a solid sore from head to foot. The physicians declared my case hopeless. I quit everything else and commenced taking S. S. S. After taking a few bottles I was cured sound

Thos. B. Yeager, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Send for our new book on constitutional or Blood Diseases, mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. TALMACE'S "LIFE OF CHRIST." fol organization, also a grand picture of derivation on the day of the crieditation, in 12 color and interference of derivation of the day of the crieditation, in 12 color and the day of the crieditation of the day of the crieditation of the day of the crieditation of the day of the da



CANARY BIRDS

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